WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1883.

Amusemente To-day. Contam-Prince Methodism. 9 P. M.

Modless Square Electro-The Rajeb. Sand Stop. M.

Recover's Palace Munic Hall-Variety. 2 and 8 P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line ... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. 0 S Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Banking and Financial (after money article) 0.7 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line 1.2 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Predictions Concerning the Strike. It is pretty hard to get at the truth as to the probable result of the existing strike

among the telegraph operators. The strikers themselves keep saying that they are certain to succeed. On the other hand, the officers of the Western Union Tele graph Company insist that there is no prospect, and never has been any prospect, that the strike would be successful. We also observe a like diversity of prediction among putsiders. People who are inspired by dislike for great corporations will point out columns of statements in the newspapers tending to show that the strike is about to prevail; while men who happen to own a little property in corporate securities, or who are employers of labor, confidently assert that the testimony is all the other way, and refer with equal satisfaction to what they esteem as proof that the strike

cannot last many days longer. Of course, one of these views must be incorrect. The result will show which is right and which is wrong. The prevalence of such contradictory opinions, however, illustrates the extent to which mere feeling or prejudice enters into the consideration of public questions. On the same facts one-half of the community may draw a conclusion directly poposite to that which is drawn by the other half of the same community.

Holman of Indiana.

If the Democrats should take their Presidential candidate from Indiana, WILLIAM S. Horway seems to be their best man.

The lessons of experience teach that it is not wise for the Democrats to select their nominees for President or Vice-President from States that hold general elections in October of the Presidential years. It requires more effort to earry them in October, and retain them in November, than they are worth. If lost in October, as Indiana was in 1880, when English was on the ticket for Vice-President, it is impossible to recover from the blow in season for the greater struggle in the following month.

But Indiana has ceased to be an October State. Then why not take HOLMAN as the Presidential candidate? He has just entered on his tenth term in Congress. He belongs to that class of rigid economists who sav millions of money to the treasury by sleep less vigilance and incorruptible patriotism. Such a man is needed in the White House.

The Killing of Informer Carev.

The murdering of JAMES CARRY while he was trying to clude the vengeance of his fellow conspirators, or of those who sympathize with them, constitutes the last act of the tragedy which began with the foul butchery perpetrated in Phoenix Park. Of the eigh men who participated in that black and bloody work, CAREY was unquestionably the most guilty, for he not only in stigated and directed the assassination of CAVENDISH and BURKE, but, according to his own confession, he had planned the killing of Mr. FORSTER. He is believed, too, on evidence in the hands of the Dublin authorities to have been previously inputcated in several atrocious crimes. The seven accomplices who went with him to the place of slaughter, and who piled their knives a his bidding and under his eye, looked up with deference and respect to Carry as a thriving citizen, whose superior intelligence seemed attested by his election to the Dublin Municipal Council. Thus they readily became his tools. and allowed themselves to be persuaded that they would best discharge the duty of an Irish patriot by cutting the throats of unarmed and inoffensive men. Such being Ca-REY'S relation to the Phoenix Park enormity. there was something shocking in the thought that, while his wretched instruments received their deserts, the chief offender might escape, because he had the baseness to be-

tray the pupils schooled by him in crime. The complete and speedy failure of the slaborate precautions taken by the British Government to conceal Carry's departure from Dublin, and to throw his enemies off his track, is a fact well calculated to impress the imagination. It looks as if the informer had been dogged day and night, from his surreptitious removal from Kilmainham jail, during his journey through England and his stay in London, and up to the very hour when he went on board left Dartmouth for South Africa. The country to which he was destined was, of all British colonies, perhans the best adapted to afford him the concealment essential to his protection. There are some Irish settlers in Natal, and therefore the arrival of a new Irish smigrant would excite no remark; but there are not enough of them to permit of much organization. The region, moreover, is very thinly peopled, and on its confines toward the north or west, or in the neighboring Transvaal territory, nothing would be easier than for a colonist possessing a little money to acquire a tract of land which would supply him with the necessaries of life, and in which, at the same time, he might enjoy almost perfect isolation. To a man haunted as ciates in the Credit Mobiller bribery: "They Carry was, the boundless plains of South | have had their day and must sink out of Africa must have appeared a welcome asylum; but he was fated never to reach it, for the minister of vengeance seems to have taken passage in the same vessel with his victim, and to have shot him down in the moment when, with a sigh of relief from his forebodings, the informer set foot upon a shore which he had hoped would prove a refuge. In a striking passage of his history. GIBBON describes the horror and despair with which a fugitive from Roman justice discovered that for him there could be no place of hiding or of harborage within the circuit of the civilized world. The appalling promptitude with which retribution was visited upon the informer CARRY is likely to make a similar impression upon Irish conspirators. For they see that though the possessions of the British crown encompass the globe, there is none of them in which Ireland has not her avengers, none so sequestered and remote but it can be reached by the relentless pursuers of a traitor.

To the British Government the duty of protecting the miscreant who, in order to save his own neck, had turned State's evidence and done his best to send his tools and

an obligation which the Dublin authorities voluntarily assumed, and their failure to discharge it will seriously obstruct their future efforts to elicit information by offers of reward and impunity for the betrayal of crime.

The Defeat of the New Hampshire Boss. The protracted struggle in New Hampshire over the election of a Senator, with a arge Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, signifies a revolt against the bosses, and a break up of machine rule in the State. It is only a repetition of the experience in other Northern States which for many years have been Republican under

close corporation of selfish leaders. The too-patient people at last became weary of this domination and of being made to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water for corrupt politicians. They rose up in their might last fall, swept a Republican majority out of the House of Representatives, and captured States that had not wavered in their political fidelity for twenty years. Even Massachusetts bent before the

storm of popular indignation, and elected a

Governor whose very name chills the blue

blood of Bencon street and makes the PECK-SMIFFS of Worcester threaten to emigrate. The same sentiment seemed to animate the opposition on the Pacific and on the Atlantic and on the great lakes. California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States all recorded their resentment with the same voice. And now the machine managers of Iowa, heretofore the "banner State of the Republican party" in the West, are trembling with fear

for the result of the coming election.

In politics New Hampshire has been tittle more than a rotten borough, Ring-ridden by WILLIAM E. CHANDLER and a few congenial jobbers, who have made their control profitable to themselves. The insignificant Ep-WARD H. ROLLINS, who was put in the Senate by the Union Pacific Railroad, had nothing better to say for himself before the Republican caucus which nominated him for the succession than that he had always been loyal to the party. This, indeed, was his only claim to a place which he had discredited.

No politician has ever received a sterner rebuke than that which the Republicans have now administered to WILLIAM E. CHANDLER He and ROLLINS had entered into a close allinner by which the latter was to be returned to the Senate, and in that body he was to repeat the orders telephoned to him from the Navy Department, as he did at the last ses sion of Congress.

With the regular caucus at his back, Ror-LINS was forced to beat an ignominious retreat, and his competitors refused even to notice the letter he addressed to them in the hope of breaking the effect of his enforced withdrawal by inducing them to join him in an involuntary retirement.

Mr. CHANDLER had repeatedly and solemnly declared at Washington and at Concord that he was not a candidate for the Senate at this time, and would not be. But when ROLLINS was out of the way the Rings and the officeholders immediately concentrated on CHAN-DLER, and he has personally, to the scandal of the Administration, conducted the canvass in his own interest for several weeks without being able to approach the vote originally east for ROLLINS.

It is an open secret that Mr. CHANDLER was made Secretary of the Navy against the advice of Mr. CONKLING and of other friends of the President who had stood close in his confidence, and upon whom he was accusomed to lean before he became President.

Gen. ARTHUR wanted a shrewd politician in the Cabinet, and he chose Mr. CHANDLER. against the counsel of these friends. He has probably repeated of the choice, for, putting aside the notorious antecedents of his Secre tary, the recent ROACH job is a sufficient cause for summary dismissal. Secon Robeson did nothing more outrageous during his eight years of corrupt jobbery in the navy, than this act.

The prestige of CHANDLER's official character, instead of helping him at Concord, intensified the hostility against his election, and he comes out of the contest not only beaten and humiliated, but crushed as leader, and crippied in every other respect With the defeat of the Ring, a brighter day will dawn on New Hampshire, because the stings of this contest will survive the result and open the way for the State to cast four votes for the Democratic President in 1884.

The Editor of the Utien Herald.

The Republican party must go!

No man in North or South America seem to be more poignantly concerned about what is called "the memory of GARFIELD" than Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS of Utica. Mr. ROB-ERTS is the editor of the Utica Herald. He served in Congress with Gen. GARPIELD, and knew him through and through.

Among other things which Mr. ELLIS H ROBERTS knew about the living GARFIELD was the fact that GARFIELD was personally dishonest-that his character was weak and corruptible. Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS did not hesitate to say this when occasion required. On the 5th of February, 1873, for example, Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS plainly declared that GARFIELD was unworthy of the confidence of honest Republicans. So far as Mr. Ellis the steamship which, on the 6th of July. H. ROBERTS was able, he read GARFIELD out of the party. "Mr. KELLEY and Mr. GAR-FIELD," he said, "have placed themselves in equivocal attitudes. The men, whoever they are, whatever palliation they have, who have done aught to forfeit confidence, will no longer be recognized by us as party exemplars. These places are now vacant. There is a warning in the manner of their untenanting which will be heeded by the new oc cupants. There are many who have the ability, as well as the integrity, which the country demands of those who serve her as COLPAX and GARFIELD have served. They

> will fill up the void." On the 12th of February, 1873, Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS said of GARFIELD and his assosight. The public will no longer put confidence in them. It may sympathize with them and have charity for them, but it will never trust them again. The breath of suspicion having once passed over them, their robes become tainted and stained. Others

> will be put in their places." On the 22d of February, 1873, Mr. ELLIS H ROBERTS said: "Generally, we think public opinion would favor a severe reprimand, if not the expulsion, of KELLEY and GARFIELD. They can never wholly dissipate the cloud of suspicion which rests on them, whether they be expelled, censured, or allowed to re main undisturbed and unreproved in their

On the 25th of February, 1873, Mr. ELLB H. ROBERTS called GARPIELD a "dead cock in the pit," and exclaimed: "For heaven's sake, let us bury our dead out of sight, that they may not offend the public nostrils!"

It did not require the death of GARFIELD to make Mr. Ellis H. Roberts swallow overy word of this. GARFIELD's nomination for President by Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS'S party was sufficient. A fortnight after the nomine tion Mr. Ellis H. Roberts was declaring accomplices to the gallows, must have been | that GARPIELD had "moved amid corruption intensely distasteful. Nevertheless, it was | and scandal with garments untarnished."

The statesman," said he, "has been true to his trust. The white robe of the Roman candidnte was pover whiter than is his to-day."

There are worse hypocrites than Mr. ELLIS H. Roberts within ninety-five million miles of the sun. He belongs to the class of dyspeptic hypocrites; and they, when incidental dyspepsia gets the upper hand of congenita hypocrisy, are sometimes known to speak

Summary Justice in New Jersey.

The law seldom deals more speedily with riminals than it has in the case of NUGENT and FARRELL two of the men who attempted to rob the cashier of the Orange National Bank in Hoboken on Saturday. The sentence to ten years' imprisonment which has so swiftly followed their crime is hardly a suf-Acient warrant, however, for the praise which has been bestowed upon the administration of justice in New Jersey as compared with that in other States.

As soon as they were arraigned both the prisoners pleaded guilty. If they had made the same plea under similar circumstances in New York there is no reason to doubt that a court here, like the court in New Jersey, would have imposed the severest sentence which the law allowed. It is in cases where the prisoner defends himself to the utmost rather than in cases where he lies down under the charge, that the superiority of New ersey justice has frequently been shown.

Possibly, however, the traditional efficiency of the public prosecutors and courts of that State in the prosecution and punishment of criminals may have had something to do in convincing the prisoners that it was useless to interpose any defence. There is a notion. right or wrong, that the operation of the criminal law in New Jersey is very swift and ertain, and this notion probably has an effect upon the acts of offenders themselves. Both NUGEST and FARRELL were under ecusation for crimes committed in this State, but they had not been brought to trial here. Without some satisfactory explanation, our authorities seem liable to just reproach for suffering them to be at large. The fact that a man charged with robbery has been able to give ball is no reason for not trying him specific. The swift nunishment of crimes of violence is particularly important. Surely there are enough Judges in our Court of General Sessions and enough assistants in the District Attorney's office to try alleged offenders of this character without any such delays as are now too common.

Mr. ANEURIN JONES, Superintendent of the Central Park, ought to have been dismissed ong ago, and he ought to be dismissed now. With no ability to understand the construction f a park or to appreciate the reasons for the artistic distribution of its parts, he undertakes to make the Central Park over according to his wn ignorant ideas. He has now cut down several fine trees, contrary to the express instructions of Mr. Parsons, the Superintendent of Planting, who is the only competent judge of uch matters. If the Commissioners had any proper sense of their duty, they would dismiss longs without any unnecessary delay.

San Francisco is making busy preparations for the triennial conclave of Knights Templar to be held there. Delegates from ommanderies are on the way thither by hundreds from all parts of the country-from the Mount Horeb of New Hampshire to the Mount Sinai of Colorado and the Mount Nebo of Nebraska: from the Godfrey de Bouillon of Illinois and the Kadosh of Missouri to the Bonham of Texas. Meanwhile the work of decorating the city goes on apace. Four great arches, two of Gothic, one of Norman, and one of Grecian architecture, will contain a pro-fusion of suggestive emblems; public and private buildings will also be ornamented; and even many gardens have been so planted as to how Maltese crosses, shields, mottoes, and various Masonia symbols in their growing lowers. The prizes for the tournaments and brills are rich and costly; in short this conclave will doubtless be an enjoyable and memorable occasion for San Francisco.

HANLAN, LEE, and HOSMER, who rowed last week at Fulton, are to contest again on Thursday at St. Paul. This may look like a starring exhibition; but there is no harm in that, if the facts are understood. Some of the denounce the recent race there as a mere hippodroming affair. Had the champion then been beaten, the complaint would have some basis; but he easily outrowed his competitors, and that is what he would doubtless have done had the stakes been \$10,000 and the championship. This trie of travelling scullers are all excellent oarsmen, and well worth seeing, even should they refrain, when only small purses are offered, from specially straining themselves to row each other down.

The denial at Madrid of the Monterey rumor that the Spanish Minister in Mexico had been recalled, will decrease the fears of a diplomatic rupture between Spain and her forme dependency. Grave difficulty, however, may be at hand. The trouble originates from the repudiation by Mexico of the Spanish financial claims on hor when she had just secured the resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain and France by recognizing her debts to them and arranging to pay them.

As travel in the Territories is just now attracting much favor, the performances of the Montana road agents should not be overlooked. Two of these highwaymen on Sunday robbed a Helena mail stage and its passengers. The dangers of tourists from redskins have dimin ished, but brigands still occasionally infest that region, though, fortunately, the practice of seizing travellers and holding them for ransom has not been introduced there.

The plucky Postmaster of Wisconsin Junetion, who made so gallant a fight against three masked burglars, the other night, killing one and putting the other two to flight, although he had lost a finger of his left hand and had re ceived a bullet in the right wrist during the scrimmage, has well won the applause of his townsmen. A few days before, burglars in an other part of the country had made a good haul of stamps and eash by boring the iron safe of a Post Office, but Postmaster Chandall's exploit may check any sudden enthusiasm for attacking the mail service, unless through the more profitable and safer methods of Star route thieving.

The sea serpent was seen almost simultaneously last week on the Long Island coast and in the waters of one of the Northwestern States. As there is no reason for supposing that he goes up Niagara Falls or uses the Wel land Canal, he must be in the habit of employ ing unknown subterraneau passages in orde to journey between the interior and the seacoast. His recent lurking in the neighborhood of Bridgeport, the home of Bannum, seems to be a deliberate taunt to the former owner of the mermaid.

Until the occurrence of the Carlyon disster the other day, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway was reckoned among ose roads on which accidents were rarest Since then one of its freight trains has run nto a train of the New York Central, at Char lotte, injuring passengers and property. Its spell of good fortune is thus for a time broken.

The committee that the Grand Jury ap pointed three weeks ago to borrow three bank experts to get at the frauds in the Comptroller's office has taken a fresh start. Having failed to secure the experts, the committee has made no progress in the investigation; but resterday it turned up anew with a request for information from the District Attorney as to whether the Grand Jury from which it derived its existence will be continued in official life

after Monday next, and additional time be given for the examination. It would appear as though a committee that has accomplished nothing in three weeks is not likely to do any-RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C., July 26. - There

thing at all. FREDERIC P. OLCOTT would be a first-rate man for Comptroller of this city

The chess congress at Nuremberg gave another opportunity to some of the faplayers who had just contended at London, and the prizes have fallen this time respective ly to Messrs, WINAWER, BLACKBURNE, and Mason. The winner of the first prize in the London' tournament, Dr. Zuxenrour, is about to visit us, after the manner of Herr STEINITE; and unquestionably his appearance here will be warmly welcomed by devotees of chess.

The death of Count PELION DE PERSANO recalls the famous court of inquiry in which he was the lending figure. It was he who commanded the Italian fleet seventeen years ago at Lissa, where it was beaten by the Austrians under Tractuory. Italy even then was ashiring to that naval prowess which she has since attained by her monstrous war vessels, and an Ossa of obloquy was accordingly piled upon PERSANO for his surprise and defeat. He was ound guilty of negligence and insubordination, and deprived of his rank; but this dis grace did not prevent him from living to the

BOSS MAHONE MUST GO.

The Chief Issue in Virginia New that the Debt Question Has Been Settled.

RICHMOND, Va., July 30 .- One falsehood bout the recent State Democratic Convention eas already been circulated by the minions of Mahone, with the aim of bringing discredit upon the action of that body. His organs, as soon as the platform was agreed upon, asserted hat two Republicans aided in making it. This is a lie. Their other equally false assertion is that the Democrats who opposed Mahone had now come over to his way of thinking on the lebt question, and acknowledged that he was right and they wrong." When the great split securred four years ago the Readjuster element claimed then that they were the real Demo-erats, and their proposed debt settlement essentially Democratic. The Debt Payers in-sisted that their opponents were bringing the State's good name into disrepute, and de nounced them as Repudiationists. Hard names were called on both sides, but it was rec ognized that the fight was one within the Dem. eratic party, and accordingly in the Presicertaic party, and accordingly in the Presidential election the two wings came together and voted for Hancock, despite Mahone's efforts for the adoption of an independent Electoral ticket. The men who started the Rendjustment measure were John E. Massey of Albemarle, James Barbour of Culpeper, Henry C. Allen of Shenandoah, Samuel H. Mosfett of Rockingham, and Abraham Fulkerson. These were the foremost in that fight, and all were members of the recent Democratic Convention save Barbour, who was detained by bad health. It was after these men had worked up the question that Mahone, smarting under his recent defeat for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, and seeing that readjustment was a taking issue, jumped forward and worked his way to the front and rode into the United States Senate on the wave.

No party ever fought harder for its principles than the Debt Payer party. Even addes attempted to organize, and a near relative of the ablest intellect Virginia ever gave in the cause of science proposed that they should sell their jewelry to add the cause. The Debt Payers fought to the last, and surrendered only when the United States Supreme Court, the tribunal of last resort, prenounced in favor of their adversaries. That ended it. The thoughtful and conscientious members of the Debt Payer party, recognizing that both were Democratic, were now ready to come together. The former recognized that Mahone was using them for his personal benefit had cheated them, and was attempting to sell them like cattle to the lepublican party. They rebelled and remitted dential election the two wings came together

now ready to come together. The former recognized that Mahone was using them for his personal benefit, had cheated them, and was attempting to sell them like cattle to the Republican party. They rebelled, and reunited with their Democratic brethren from whom they had been estranged.

At the recent Convention the greatest discussion in the Committee on Platform was upon the debt. Finally it was agreed that neither side could spread its views upon the question through the platform, and the plank settled upon was simply a recognition that the highest court in the land had pronounced the debt settled and therefore the matterwas ended. Mahone himself wishes to still harp upon the debt question in order to hold his voters together, while the Ring which fattens with him on the spoils echoes his cry; but the debt agitation is at an end. The great issue now is to shake off the shackles of Mahone bessism, and to take the accustomed place in the national Democratic party. ratie party.

Chandler Sees that the Republican Party

WASHINGTON, July 30,-Wm, E. Chandler tells his friends that the Senatorial game is up as far as he is concerned. It is known that he went to New Hamp-shire believing that he would be under Senator. Whatver he did from the beginning of the contest was done with a view to his own advancement. His failure only repeats the experience of nearly every loss who has placed himself within the reach of the people. He is on he list with Windom, Ferry, Robeson, Hubbell, Rollins, and a numerous company of less distinguished leaders repudiated by the people and permanently relieved in obedience to the fact that the Republican party must go. Chandler undoubtedly thought that by securing a seat in the Senate he would survive the fate of his party. t. His failure will be a sore disappointment. He pretends that he entered the contest "to keen the party together," a reason strangely in contrast with the facts. New Hampshire is lost to the Republicans. With the Arthur Administration Chandler's public career will end.

Uncle Rufue's Circus and its Jumbe. WASHINGTON, July 30,-Gen. Arthur, with

embers of the Cabinet, started for Louisville over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railrond at 4 o'clock in the morning. Even at that early hour there was a crowd at the depot. The start was really for Yellowstone Park. It was the actual setting out of Uncle Rufus's circus, as irreverent persons term the expedition. Late advices from the border represent the curiosity over the expected guests as great and growing. At the point where Gen. Arthur will take his departure from the land of civilization, a great number of persons will probably as-semble. Many are expected to fall in and accompany the cavalcade for some distance. It will be an unusual spectacle, bringing to mind scenes in inland villages in early circus days, when youngsters went inles out of town to meet the show and come in with the elephant. After that they used to sit up all night to see the elephant depart in the early dawn of the morning. Uncle Rufus eems to be acting under the experience of those early sys. The early start, the cavalcade, and other things clearly prove it. The Jumbo idea, however, has been borrowed from Barnum. Formerly pains were taken to deprive the public of a sight of the elephant as he travelled in and out of towns and villages. Nowadays the elephant is paraded before the show begins.

The Marine Court-Was the Act Constitu-tional which Changed Its Name?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there may provision in the act changing the Marine Court to the City Court for the election of Judges for the City Gourt, or does it only provide for the present members to go out of office when their terms expire? And at the act constitutional when there is no provision providing for the jurisdiction of the City Court in express terms as required by the Constitution of this State?

New York, July 28, 1883.

Les,

The act to which you refer, chapter 26 of the Laws of 1883, passed by the Legislature on Feb. 9, 1883, does not, as you assume, change the Marine Court into another court. It is suitfied "An act to change the name of the Marine Court of the city of New York to the City Court of New York," and its purpose is increly to effect a change of name, the court remaining exactly the same in power and jurisdiction. In its first section the act rovides that the Justices of the Marine Court " are con inued in office for the balance of the terms for which

they have been ejected."

The constitutional point you raise is not well taken The nineteenth section of the judiciary article-article 6 of the Constitution—provides that "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature." The present City Court is such a local court established by the Legislature.

In the case of Anderson against Reilly, reported in the 66 N.Y., 188, in rendering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, Judge Andrews and

peals, Judge Andrews said : "The Marine Court is a local sees t established by the

Legislature. It was competent for the Legislature to confer upon it whatever civil or criminal jurisdiction it might deem best, subject only to the restriction that its character, as a local court, should be preserved."

Returning Popularity of the Cotillon. From the London World, July 18.

Promise Lendon World, July 18.

During the past week the cotillon has reappeared several times. It is a great pity that this
gavest of dances cannot become a fixed institution of
the season. If this ware to be the case, it would be
worth while for leaders to come forward and make
themselves prefictent in the art of leading; for at preent, owing possibly to lack of opportunity to practise, it
is done in a far from satisfactory manner. It is, of
source, difficult to combine the necessary qualities of
which knowledge of the figures is only one. An intimate acquaintance with most of the people in seciety,
and a complete impartiality with regard to all this
dancers are county needful.

THE WANING PINES OF CAROLINA.

Now a Blok and Productive Land to Turned

a a chance here for men to make themselves

independent, to leave their children a safe opportunity for wealth, and to develop the State. It has the yellow pine for its basis, and on the whole round earth there is not a nobler or a more useful growth. From leaf to root it has value. It is as health-giving as it itself is healthful, sweetening the air, turning every aimless breeze to music, and enriching the sandy soil. There could be no better citizenship in the republic than a substantial yeomanry, who might live here by work in turpentine orchards and on farms. Suppose a man owned 1,000 acres of virgin forest. He would have about 75,000 pines. For the turpentine and the timber on 100 scres he could build an elegant residence and equip a farm which could easily be made to yield fifty bales of cotton a year. Besides this he could grow corn to feed his stock and vegetables to feed his family-potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, asparagus, beans, corn, peas, besides appies, peaches, meions, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables. This inventory does not include butter and milk, and the hay which goes to the making of it, nor yet the eggs which are found on the buggy seat and in the horse trough every evening to say nothing of the families of mocking birds which make music while the cows are chewing their cuds. Cotton might be grown for revenue, for fruits music while the cows are chewing their cuds. Cotton might be grown for revenue, for fruits and vegetables are too far from mirket. When every necessity even of a pretentious table can be grown in the garden, all the cotton might go into the purse. Fifty bales, at ten cents per pound, would bring more than \$2,000 a year. The expenses of such a farm would depend on the farmer. It could be made to pay. There are hale old figen in Cape Fear region who have kept health and got wealth by blanting in the are halo old fien in Cape Fear region who have kept health and got weath by planting in the same sort of sandy soil. Many a man here pockets \$2.000 a year from 100 acres. The resin is a disinfectant, within the limits of which insects do not venture.

Yet farming for many years ought not to be a man's chief occupation here. It is only a sort of security given to the earth that he does not man be strong to an additional or some or the same services of the same service

mean to strip it and leave it naked, an assur-ance that he is not a vandal. The lumbermen described has not a vandal. The lumbermen lestroy what they cannot use, lay waste what an never be replaced, take away in a year what earth, air, rain, and sunshine have been senteries in building, strip North Carolina of something more precous than her history, and ring a poverty and wastefulness that generators of thrift cannot undo. The land cannot hubleate its first-born, and there is no second believe pine forest. The tree is as the very soul of the Commonwealth; once lost lost forever, and what shall it profit North Carolina if she east all her state pride and lose her pines? Having his farm in a prosperous condition, he man who could be content with certain at her than rapid prosperity might box 100 Having his farm in a prespectus condition, the man who could be content with certain rather than rapid prespective might box 100 acres of trees, and these would yield not less than \$5 a tree in turpentine for four or five years. The 100 acres ought to have 5,000 boxable trees. Yet a third more ought to be left until they grow larger. These his children might profitably work. By such treatment, too, the forest, if it would not perpetuate itself, would at least last for several generations, and yield its atmost. After the exhaustion of the trees, their prime value for lumber, tar, and fuel could be got. If the forests were so utilized, ection gins, turpentine distilleries, saw mills, and wine presses would thrive in every neighborhood, and would remain. Then overy tree felled to the carth, would build houses, improve the land, and lift the fife of the people out of the shadow of sinvery.

Is the earth. It would build houses, improve the land and lift the life of the people out of the shadow of sinvery.

Such a system would be utilization, not destruction. The natural wealth of the country would enrich the country. There would be alternating sections of farm and of forest instead of a wilderness of serubby blackjacks, wherefrom even reptiles flee, and wherein not an own may find prey or consolution. A thousand acres of nine land ought to be a sufficient possession for the founder of a great family, and a home where generations of vigorous children ought to be reared and started in life. Seventy-flee thousand pines, properly used, would linish more elegant houses and give several years work to more artisans than there are now in the State. The men who slay the trees bleed the State. The men who slay the trees bleed to build cities and to quicken commerce. There can be written nothing worse against an intelligent people than this story. When the railroad was built here, a fool owned 5,000 acres of forest contiguous to it. He sold it for \$2 an acre and thought himself rich; but not one of the \$10,000 was spent in the upbuilding of the man or of the county, He is now acitizen of no more worth than before. May be he is worth many thousand dollars less than he might have lesen worth, and \$19,000 less than he might have lesen worth, and \$19,000 less than he was worth when he made his slily bargain. The vandal straightway made the pines pay for themselves and for the land by robbing them in three years of all their turpentine. Then the saw mill began its indiscriminate destruction. Very nearly all the trees within easy reach of the railroat have been cut. The trunks have been sloud for certainly not more than \$1 per 100 feet of heart immber. The slabs, which include the most of the sony part of the trees, have been burnt at the saw mills because in

work of destruction.

On that 5,000 acres of land there is not a residence. A saw-mill shed and deserted shanties tell the story of the destroyers. Nor have the profits of either the distillers or of the lumbermen been great. Some made money, but few have kept 1. They lead an adventurous life, and the money they made does the people no benefit. The land they have robbed will be unused until the immigrating agriculturist is forced to come, for he will never be allured. Thus it is that a rich country is spoiled, and North Carolina is made poorer than ever before.

Thus it is that a rich country is spoiled, and North Carolina is made poorer than ever before.

Neither one man nor one State can change this destructive system. To be a lumberman at all it is necessary to be a vandal. To get turpentine at all it is necessary to get it quick and to get much of it. Else there would be no profit, as long as the market is adjusted to the destructive methods. But it the Logislatures of both North Carolina and of Georgia were to make it unlawful for a man to touch a tree on every alternate acre of forest, or were to enact a practicable law on some such principle, straightway these precious products would be economically used, and would command higher prices. Lumbermen and distillers would no longer be nomads, but would become citizens, and by degrees agriculturists also, for the blough would then closely follow the axe, and the wealth that the trees yield would be spent on the soil from which they were cut. Much that is now regarded as waste would be trought here, artisans would find profitable work, light and beauty would be substituted for smut and blaze, and prosperity for barrenness. The frying pan would give place to the broiler, and the land which has grown such majestic forests would become the home of robust men and women.

Unless some check is speedily put on these

women.

Unless some check is speedily put on these ravishers of the land, the sun will hat the sand here many a summer, and quicken nothing but wire grass; and the streams, blocked with decrying trea tops, will breed levers to afflict a sparse, pale people, who are as poor and as uncultivated as the black-jack barrens on which they live.

BLUE.

They Can Vote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An emigrant to 1865, on his arrival in New York droupled his then existing surname, and is edinated his middle name as his surname. About three years later his family arrived, the eidest being 16, all of whom have aince been. Should the five sons new take out their naturalization papers would their yole be legal, or would it first be necessary to legalize the name adopted by the father?

York.

As we understand this statement, the five sons are all of age and possess all the qualifications for naturalization, unless there is some obstacle by reason of the change which their father made in his name. This change would not interfere with their admission to citizenship.

A Question Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir, Is the word to vermine it singular or juris, or both! I meet when expressions as "the tobernment have received" and "the Government has advices," and so on. The chroscology's used alike respecting the English toy-remnent and our own. Which form is correct? Yours

Both are correct. When the Government is considered as a collective unit it is in the singular; when it is considered as an aggregation of individuals it is in the plural. You pay your money and take your choice,

A Republican Praises Gen. Butler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sa: I am a Republican. I have always been a strong believer in Gen. Butler. Should be get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, I shall cast my vote for him, believing in him as the coming man to adjust all our American industries both North and South. On iron and steel the tariff should be light as American manufacturers largely use those metals in American hardware, house furnishing goods, and agricultural implements. The sariff should discriminate only in favor of manufactured American goods, and not in metals, either in sheet or discounting of the consecutive Yanger.

Not a Member of Burbara Frietchie Post. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: William J. Hayes the soldier who was buried in Potter's Field, was not a encoher of Bactara Frietchie Poet, G. A. R., of Brooklein, E. D., as I was inistakenly informed. He be-letged to another G. A. R. post in Brooklyn. G. A. D. CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON.

The Inventor Hale and Active in his Mouse

In Beach Street at the Age of 80 Capt. John Eriesson, the inventor, attained his eightleth birthday yesterday. He is apparently as hale and hearty as he was twenty years ago. Then he was devoting twelve hours day to the work of practical inventions, and to-day he is devoting the same time daily in the same way. His residence at 36 Beach street has not altered its outward appearance sine he entered it in 1864. The coat of paint that is added each year preserves to it a freshness which is in pleasing contrast to the somewhat dingy appearance of the surrounding buildings. The interior is what one might expect to find it. The simply furnished rooms are filled

fings. The interior is what one might expect to find fit. The simply furnished rooms are filled with models. Models cover the tables, mantels, and walls. In the yard back of the house stands the inventor's latest invention, the sun motor.

Capt. Eriesson's secretary, who has been with Capt. Eriesson for twenty years, said yesterday that the inventor was of such a retiring disposition that he could not be brought to anything like a oublic reception. There were, however, many callers, who, knowing this disposition, were contented to leave their congratulations. Handreds of messages were received. One from a society of Swedish workmen called him the foremost workman of the world.

Capt. Eriesson was born in central Sweden. A granite shaft eighteen feet in height has been reared in his birthplace in his honor. He is the son of Olaf Eriesson, who was a Swedish mining proprietor. At 13 years of age John Eriesson was put in charge of a section of a ship canal which was being constructed by a corps of engineers, in which he had obtained an appointment as calet through the influence of Admiral Count Platen. While engaged in this work he became an officer in the Swedish army, whence comes his title of Captain. In 1826 he visited England, and he never returned to his native country. In 1828 he entered his loss motive Novelty, in the competition of which the winner was George Stephenson's celebrated Rocket, In 1838 he brought to 1826 he visited England, and he never returned to his native country. In 1823 he entered his locomotive Novelty, in the competition of which the winner was George Stephenson's ecclebrated Rocket. In 1833 he brought to public notice his caloric engine for purping. In 1837 he constructed the first practical properties ressail, the Francis B. Ogden, and the distance with which this was received by the British Admiralty caused his departure for the United States in 1839. The building of the war ship Princeston was his first work here. The history of the Monitor is well known. For the past few years his attention has been chiefly directed to the perfection of engines of submarine attack, and his torpedo boat, the Destroyer, is the result.

Capt. Ericeson is a man of regular habits. He rises at 7 A. M. the year through, takes a cold bath, and for two hours performs gymnastic exercises. At 9 he cats a breakfast of poached ergs and coarse brown bread. His next meal is at 45 P. M., when he cats a hearty dinner, mainly of vegetables, with a small piece of beef or mutton. After dinnerhe works at his drawing board until 10, walks for two hours, and at midnight goes to led falling into a sound sleep immediately. He drinks weak tea, milk, and ice water, and does not use tobacco.

DEATH OF EDWARD RIDLEY.

The Successful Merchant who Storted Grand Street in 1849.

Edward Ridley, head of the firm of Edward Ridley & Sons, died suddenly of heart disease at 1), o'clock yesterday morning at his residence at Gravesend, Long Island. He left his Grand street store, apparently in good health, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday evening. He got into his carriage, and was driven across the bridge to Gravesend. He sat out on the veranda of his villa until midnight, enjoying the cool breeze. One hour and a half after retiring he died.

Mr. Ridley was born at Newark. Nottinghamshire, England, in 1816. He was a descendant of Bishop Ridley, the martyr. He served an apprenticeship in a store in England. When apprenticeship in a store in England. When about 30 years of ago he came to this country and opened a small store in Albany. His business prospered. He came to New York and started a fancy goods store at 31113. Grand street in 1849. In 1851 he had three empolyees, and his store was 12½ feet wide by 30 feet deep. Ten years later he added the houses at 311 Grand and 63 Allen street to his establishment. The latest acquisition was made in March last, when Mr. Ridley purchased the house at the corner of Orchard and Grand streets. The store now occupies 4½ acres of surface, bounded store now occupies 4% acres of surface, bounded by Grand, Orchard and Alien streets, and the

of the man or of the county. He is now a cittle gen of no more worth than before. May be he either the string is worth many thousand dollars less than he might have been worth, and \$10,000 less than he was worth when he made his silly bargain. The vanchi straightway made the pines pay for a debt, themselves and for the land by robbing them in d. March debt set worth when he made his silly bargain. The vanchi straightway made the pines pay for a debt themselves and for the land by robbing them in three years of all their turpentine. Then the states are rotting on the take off to take Demonstrated the properties of the real possible of the part of the robbing the part of firm has 1,700 employees.

Mr. Ridley had been living at Gravesend in learn of his death. The store was closed at 4% of clock yesterday afternoon, and will not be received until Friday. Notices of the death of Mr. Ridley, posted on every door, attracted throngs of parsage. Mr. Ridley, posted of throngs of persons.

Tools Used to Building the Pyramids.

During a residence of two winters in a tomb at Gizeh Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie collected evidence showing that the tools used in working stone 4,000 years ago were constructed with a jowel as the cutting oders. He stated his reasons for coming to this conclusion in a paper read before the Anthropological Institute, a résumé of which is published in a recent issue of Engineering of London. Solid and tubular drills, straight and circular disk saws. and lathe tools were made with jewels set in metal. The lines of cutting on a granite core made by a tubular drill form a continuous spiral, the grooves being of a uniform depth and width throughout, showing that the cutting point was not worn as the work advanced. The regular taper of the core would indicate that jewels were also set upon the outside and inside of the drill, thereby facilitating its removal. In some specimens of granite the drills sank one-tenth of an inch at such revolution, and the pressure necessary to do this must have been from one to two tons. The skill of the workmen and the capacity of the tool are illustrated by the clean path through both soft and hard material—no difference in the groove being perceptible, although it passes from a soft substance into quartz, subjecting the tool to an en-mous strain. In plane surfaces the depth and width of the cuts indicate the successive stroke of a saw and the use of the circular saw is proved by the regularly curved lines. The forms of the tools were the same that experience has sanctioned at the present time.

The scarcity of the diamond and the tack of strength in the sapphire and beryl lend to the consideration of corundum. Nothing has been found about the motal of which the tool was made or the method of setting the jewel. made by a tubular drill form a continuous

Two Stupid Policeman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is an old saying that "when you want a polineman one never can be found," but my experience during the past two or three days has taught me that, having obtained the policeman, he is of little or no use. On Saturday a friend and no self were waiking along the beach toward Brighton Fier, when a small assembly of people attracted our attention. We hastened to the spot and learned ed our attention. We hastened to the spot and learned that two men were drowning, and within a few seconds of our arrival one of them, in an inscended condition was brought subore, whose we very quickly succeeded in reviving. The second was a since section cases, and frequency in the condition who were gazzing with a revisited one of the two pollocuton, who were gazzing with the property of the wide and seven before the property of the proper

The World's Bicycle Championship,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You refer to the world's bicycle championehip. The test for the championship betweeen Higham and Prince consisted championship between Higham and Prince consisted of the best two in three races—one of five miles, one of twenty miles, and one of ten miles. The first of these Prince won at Washington. Higham won the second at Rachester and the third was won by Prince at Washington. The championship fairly rests, therefore with Prince, and he ought to be considered entired to hold until taken away from him in a like contest. Don't you think so!

Washington, July 39.

Killing Sparrows with Putty Blowers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU: My two

boys last evening sat upon the front sloop, each with a twenty-inch blower and a supply of patty. In less than thirty minutes they laid out five sparrows, dead as beginning. New York, July 28.

A careless dist or a change of water often produces in summer weather an obstinate diarrhoa. Or some serious howel affection, which, if you would treat rationally try at once Dr. dayne's Carminative Balesia, a safe rem-ely for such attacks, and equally effective in cramps, cholers mortus, dysentery, and summer complaints

SUNBEAMS.

-The world produces more wine than been -All the Judges of the Supreme Court of e United States, except Justice Strong, are infidels,

-Matrimony between persons of the same blood in France is forbidden by law only to parents, grandparents, and full and half brothers and sisters, Marriages between uncles and nieces and counts and replews are permissible. The former are frequent, and n most cases to be explained by a desire to keep fortunes etically prohibits marriages between collateral ascondants and descendants and cousins to a distant degree, deceased wife's sisters, deceased husband's broth-ers, and sponsors and their god-children. But she never refuses in that country a dispensation.

-Lina Munte and Helene Petit were both engaged in "L'Assommoir" at the Ambigu Theatra, Paris, and in the scene at the wash bonse it was the duty of the former actress to throw a pail of water over the latter. It was niways made lukewarm until one night Munte threw real cold water as a jude. This caused pneumonis, from which Petit died. Her has beind threw up his part the other day, and was such by the manager for damages. His defence is that Munta had been engaged for the same piece, and that he could not bring himself to act scenes full of tenderness with the woman who had caused his wife's death.

-Neal Dow tells of a Boston tragedy that never came to the knowledge of the police or the news ener reporters until he gave the information as part of and high social position was a moderate drinker. He went home in a state of great exaitation, and high little boy ran to the door to greet him. The father caught contact with the corner of a marble table, killing him, The mother shricked and fell to the floor, and the father stargered off to a bed upon which he threw himself, and was soon in a state of drunken stupor.

There is a disturbing influence among

Mohammedans, introduced by the religious order of the berkawa. They are austere Puritans. They renounce the world and absolutely deny the secular authority, even when it is lodged in the hands of a Mussulman. Worship has been refined down to the most extreme simplicity, in which, for instance, the name of God propagation have been set up in three years. In some of the villages nearly the entire population is affiliated with the order. "I do not believe." says an observer other religion of so rapid a development of so austers and radical a sect."

-The Rev. Father Furniss has published in England some pamphiets for the spiritual edification of children. He feels that future punishment is not pio-tured vividly enough, and he has done his best to supply the want. After describing the "Dress of Fire" and the "Red-hot Floor," in which are represented girls with sight. The little child is in this red-hot oven. Hear how it screams to come out. See how it turns and twists it self about in the fire. It beats its head against the reof of the oven. It stamps its little feet upon the floor of the oven. You can see on the face of this little child what you see on the face of all he hell-design, desper

-A hopeful Congregational minister was speaking of the growth of liberality in his denomina-tion. A venerable brother remarked that he hoped it would be a sufficiently large and healthy growth to affect the contribution boxes. Just now some of these boxes need filling. The American Board is suffering from the exhaustion of the funds of one of its large legacies. The Home Missionary Society is making urgent south and West. The Congregational Publishing Society calls for about \$1(8),000; part of which it wants for the distribution of books and tracts, and part for the in-crease of its business capital. There is a great deal of solid wealth among Congregationalists, principally in this city and Boston and Chicago. There are a few large givets, and there are many who could afford to give much more largely than they do.

-The Roman Catholic Bishop of Para and Amazonas, whose diocese includes the valley of the Amazon, has a plan for evangelizing the wild tribes along that mighty river. He proposes to construct a large ship. It will be superily decerated, and so contrived at to serve as a church. The most precious woods with which the Amazon region abounds will walnesed the imterior. This floating cathedral will possess its pulpit and confessional, its organ and beptisual font, and all the church furniture requisite for a splendid exercise of Catholic rites. The Bishop hopes to make it, by reason of its elegance and spiemfor, "an object of just pride

European colonies of Guians.

—A company started a service of steam and the stillness of the waters was not much distrigain was reaped almost entirely by the visitors. the disaster has at length come. Now the shrick of the

whistle is distracting, and the new boats have a great -The Ministers' Association at Saratoga holds on Montay mornings public prayer meetings which are so interesting as to a tract multitudes of good people. The daily noon prayer meeting is kept in with largely increasing attendance. So many excellent Christians are spending their summer at this reserved fashion and idleness that smong them there are chough who have a spare hour on their hands to growd that meeting. They do not always go to noon prayer meet-ings when at home, because there they are thus year. and cannot spare the time. The question was raised at Saratoga the other day whether the meen pray resect stend it are very godly persons, who go became the love to pray, or persons of letsure, who drop in because they have nothing else to do. This question is as yet on settled. Meanwhile, the most emment and elequent ministers whose services can be secured are charged by conduct the moon meetings. As there is a change of clergy men each day, there is absence of monoton;

-The "Œdipus" of Sophocles, the Greek tragedy which Harvard students noted two years ago, has just been put on the stage of the Theatre Francisco translated into English. She has seen the Party or formance, and says of it. "There is a great deal of the servatism at the Française, and the dentile stay the choruses, and a good deal of the music were an present. so that the Greek tragedy might resemble as much as possible, an ordinary French drama. The sufficient below s reduced to a lot of mute supernmerable young g ris, who alternately recite the structure which ought to be sung by a full a horus. Notwithstanding all the resources which the French may have for comming correct models, ours were certainly more grant of the pression. According to the knowledge we may - . A not too of Greek history, there were no stocking of the worn, and with us only bare arms, legs, and follows seen upon the stage. But here I saw characters we make shoes sandals, even books, some with long server and some with stockings others with bury some and long footed, just as they seemed to prefer. The new loff were of all colors and of many textures, and the drape ries seemed to have been lost sight of course, acting, however, was fine.

-Boyle O'Reilly says, as to his consequent ney part way down the Connectorat River had in this column, that logs caused the failure friend launched their boat July 10 into the lip-of the river. For propelling power they had dies and a small sail, but logs in the river confriend launched their be the latter dangerous. Their cause, a light to book, was packed with a wagnit load of thinks including edibles and drinkables. Thus one went rapidly down stream, shooting almost an and rapids in their way, and secure, and most open air made the shelter of trees on the research but soon they encountered numerous and enemies in the stream-rolling pushing att If they tried to push a log from their entrees of pushed them from its course. They note all logging men talked to logs as to persons. some coaxing others, playing with the little? wheeding the big-giving to all a per- uwhitesting the big-giving to all a personal canorine had no more transition with laze. The finish that by pushing it end on they could have been builting to as they pleased. No winder the set hatking log as they pleased. No winder the set has been been personal than you cannot crowd or force them, but you can guide them gently wherease or you. From fearing the logather growth into them "Fred f all," according to the canading post, a canada must know how to swim; second, he must master be sell-"s and disposition of logs." But they had at least a midst of rapids, hid the shore in daraness and sinded them totally with its store in daraness and sinded them totally with its driving rain. Unable to make the shore, they were forced to go on with the current. So deads a drive of logs came down upon them, and before they had time to speak or plan for safety the color a big log swept over the loat, striking both men, upacting and smarting the canon